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The Oxford English Dictionary. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press.

The Part for January 1, 1913, edited by Sir James Murray, is *Ti—Tombac* (Volume X), and contains 1495 main words, 729 combinations, and 350 entries of obsolete forms, etc., amounting to 2574. The obvious combinations number 617 more, total 3191. Of the main words, 1153 (77%), are now current English, native or naturalized, 272 (18.3%), are marked † as obsolete, and 70 (4.71%) are not fully naturalized. Comparison with other recent works shows "words recorded *Ti—Tombac*, Johnson, 213; Cassell, 1064, Century, 1355, Funk, 1474, Here, 3191; words illustrated by quotations, Johnson, 176, Cassell, 392, Century, 894, Funk, 146, Here, 2651; number of quotations, Johnson, 537, Cassell, 621, Century, 1334, Funk, 190, Here, 13,850, Richardson, 692. The most important word treated is *To* "(perhaps the most difficult of the prepositions next to *Of*)"; it has filled 18 columns, and taken up about a fourth of the whole time occupied in the preparation of this double section. *To* has been to some extent encroached upon by the *Norse till*, which, however, in Standard English, is chiefly confined to time. *Time* occupies 14 columns, with 7 columns of compounds and derivatives, one of which is *Time-table*, first appearance 1838. "Originally almost synonymous with *time* is *Tide*, in the cognate languages the exact equivalent of our 'time'. But with us, although in some senses, as *Easter-tide*, *noon-tide*, *tide* is still = *time*, in others the sense-development has taken another direction".

Other considerable articles are those on *Tobacco*, *tiger*, *tile*, *tin*, *toe*, *Token*, and *together*, where note is taken of the recently observed fact that this adverb was originally used only of *coming* together, not of *being* together, which had the distinct word *aetgaedere*, 'at-gether'.

"Important historical terms are *TITHE* and *TOLL*". Also *TITIVIL*, *q. v.* *TOILET* has been in English only since about 1611 (in Scotland it was in use in 1540). "The new European words number about 25"; *tobacco*, *toddy*, *tombac*, *tomahawk*, 17th cent., *tomato*, and *toboggan* of the 18th and 19th, are quite naturalized; others are names of foreign birds, beasts, plants, trees, etc., which remain alien. Numerous familiar words are of unknown or very uncertain etymology.

The Part for April 1, 1913, *Sniggle—Sorrow*, is edited by Dr. W. A. Craigie and contains "1688 main words, 237 special combinations, and 351 subordinate entries; in all 3084 words; of the main words 364 are marked (†) as obsolete, and 70 are

marked (||) as "alien or not fully naturalized". Compared with other recent Dictionaries, we find them recorded as follows:

	Johnson.	Cassell.	Century.	Funk.	Here.
Words recorded.....	251	1065	1349	1327	3084
Words illustrated by quotations.	209	427	534	173	2736
Number of quotations .....	813	661	1380	228	17,706

Corresponding quotations in Richardson, 707. Of the older native words the most important is *snow* sb<sup>1</sup>, filling 17 columns; *snow* sb<sup>2</sup> is from the Dutch, and means a sailing-vessel.

"*Snob* sb<sup>1</sup> and *snooze* appear first as slang terms of the 18th century, and the history of the former is of some interest". "In *So-* the native words hold a prominent place, but are rivalled in number and extent by those of Romanic origin". "*Sob* first appears in early Middle English; a peculiar use of the noun by Shakespeare proves to have been a technical term of horsemanship". To find this out I referred to Schmidt, but was not enlightened, so I had to come back to Dr. Murray to find that it means "an act, on the part of a horse, of recovering its wind after exertion", with quotation from 1590, *Com. Errors*, iv, iii, 25, and others.

*Sorghum* is duly recorded, and as one of its meanings, "U. S. a kind of molasses made from sorghum juice", with examples from 1883, Chambers's Journal, and 1892, Atlantic Monthly, but much earlier examples might have been found. It was the only kind of molasses that we of the South could get during the war of 1861-65, and both the name and the thing were in daily use. While not as good as molasses made from the sugar-cane, it was much better than none.

*Sorrel*, as the colour of a horse, dates back to 1469, and an example is given from the London Gazette of 1716 of "A sorrel chesnut nag", but I fail to find recorded the colour name *chesnut-sorrel*, common in U. S.; *chesnut-sorrel* is a darker colour than the common *sorrel* applied to a horse. An example of *sorrel* from the Bible, Zech. i, 8, is given under the date 1884. Examples of *Sorrow*, O. E. *sorh*, are given from Beowulf on, as *sorh is geniwod Denigea leodum*, 1322; so also from Beowulf, 149, gen. pl. *sorga*, Cynewulf's Crist, dat. pl. *sorgum*, Blickling Homilies, 971, *on sorhgum*; Lambeth Homilies, 1175, *out of sorgen*, etc.; note the modification in Middle English. We find also examples from Genesis and Exodus, 1250; Cursor Mundi, 1300, Robert of Brunne's Chronicle, 1338, York Mysteries, 1440, Caxton, North, Shakespeare, Dryden, Johnson, Francis, Pollok, down to Westcott, 1892, showing the continuous use from the Oldest English on.

The Part for July 1, 1913, includes *Severel*—*Shaster*, Volume VIII, and is edited by Henry Bradley, Hon. M. A. Oxon, Hon.

Ph. D., Heidelberg, Fellow of the British Academy. It includes "636 main words, 211 special combinations explained under these, and 340 subordinate entries; in all, 1187". The *obvious combinations* recorded and illustrated number 227, making a total of 1414. Of the main words 122 (19%) are marked † as obsolete, and 30 (4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %) are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized. Compared with recent Dictionaries are; Words recorded *Several to Shaster*:

	Johnson.	Cassell.	Century.	Funk.	Here.
Words recorded, . . . . .	110	500	725	576	1414
Words illustrated by quotations. . . . .	83	180	245	64	1131
Number of quotations . . . . .	461	342	753	96	8736

Number in Richardson, 341. This section consists of two parts, markedly different in etymological character. The first 14 pages contain hardly any words that are not of Latin or Romanic origin, the only important survival from Old English being the verb *sew*. The words beginning with SH, which occupy four-fifths of the space, are in overwhelming proportion Teutonic. The longest article is on *shall*. A dozen other words named are of interesting sense-history. "The interpretation here given to Shakespeare's *shard-born*(e), [q. v.], (Macbeth III, 2, 42), is not *new*, but has received little countenance from the Commentators". Schmidt defines it "borne through the air by scaly wings, or rather wing-cases". Here it is defined: "a. Of a beetle: born in dung; b. used with the meaning (due to misinterpretation of Shaks.), Borne on shards"; i. e. *sherds*. The *shard-born* beetle equals modern "tumble-bug" (see Funk and other *modern* dictionaries). An equivalent term is *sharn-bud*, *sharn-bug*, both marked *Obs*. An interesting article is the one on *sharp* that fills ten columns. Under the noun we find "*dial*. ?corruption of *shaft* sb.<sup>2</sup>=a shaft of a cart, usually *pl*.", and an example, dating back to 1733, "Part of the Limbers, which are also called shafts, sharps, and Thills". Some derivatives and compounds follow. The last word of this Part is *shaster*, or *shastra*="Any one of the sacred writings of the Hindoos", with an example of these dating from 1872. "The Brahman possesses the holy canon, Vedas, shāstras, and Purānas"; also another: "The position of the Brahman as taught by the Sāstras".

The Part for October 1, 1913, is Tombal—Trahysh (Volume X), completing the words in To- and entering upon those in Tra-. It contains 1601 main words, 511 combinations, explained under these, and 517 subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., amounting to 2629; *obvious combinations* number 666 more, raising the total to 3295. Of the 1601 main words, 1226 (76.58%) are current English, native or naturalized, 261 (16.30%) are marked † as obsolete, and 114 (7.12%) are

marked || as alien or not fully naturalized. Compared as above we have, supplement included :

	Johnson.	Cassell.	Century.	Funk's Standard.	Here.
Words recorded.....	213	1211	1737	1468	3295
	Johnson.	Cassell.	Century.	Funk.	Here.
Words illustrated by quotations	186	448	558	155	2547
No. of illustrative quotations..	640	728	1351	215	12,210

In corresponding portion Richardson gives 625. This Section contains a good representation of the chief constituents of the English vocabulary. Some of those from earliest English are noted, others later are *to-morrow*, *to-name*, *to-night*, *tone* and *tother*. Of native formation are *topple*, TOPSY-TURVY (from *top*), *tout* from *toot*, and *tracery* from *traceub*. Low German and Frisian give *tow* sb.<sup>2</sup> TOY, and TRADE, cognate with *tread*.

From Scandinavian we have *toom*, sb. and adj. *torfer*, *torsk*, and perhaps *toss*, *totter*, and *tow* sb.<sup>3</sup>. Of Celtic origin are *tor*, *torgoch*, TORY, *towan*. The French element is strong, including TON (4 words) *tontine*, *toque*, *torch*, *torsion*, TORT, *tortis*, *torve*, *total*, TOUR, *tour*, TOURNAMENT, *tourney*, TOWER, TRACE, and (in part) TORTOISE, most of them ultimately from Latin; with *toupee* (toupet), TOWEL, and *track*, ulteriorly from Frankish or other German dialect, and TOUCH and TRAFFIC, of Common Romance standing, but uncertain origin. More directly from Latin (though sometimes through French) are *tomentose*, *tonsil*, *toph-us*, *torment*, TORPEDO, *torpid*, *torpor*, *torrent*, *torture*, *torus*, *tradition*, TRACT (with its numerous family, including TRACTARIAN), *traction*, and *tractrix*. Italian, Spanish, or other Romanic tongues have given among others, *tomola*, *tondino*, *tondo*, *torso*, and influenced the form of *tornado*. Greek, directly or through Latin (and sometimes also through French), gives *tome*, TONE, *tonic*, TOPIC, *toxic*, *trachea*, *tragedy*, *tragic*, and the numerous groups in *topo-*, *tox-*, *toxi-*, *toxo-*, *tracheo-*, *trachelo-*, *trachy*; TOPAZ is of oriental origin through Greek and Latin. The East Indian words include *tom-tom*, *tonga*, *toon*, TOPASS, *tope*, *topi* (*topee*), and the ultimately Sinhalese *tourmaline*. The New World has given the North American Indian TOTEM, "beloved of anthropologists;" South America *tonka* (bean), *totinambo*, and TOUCAN, "The West Indian *tous-les-mois* is probably a South American word masquerading as French. There are a few words from Hebrew, such as *Tophet*, and the alien *torah* and *tosaphoth*. There are individual words from Arabic, Turkish, Maori, and other far-off tongues.

The most interesting words historically are TORY, TOWN, *township*, TRADE (with *trade-wind*), to which may be added TON and *tonnage* (see *ton* mascull), *tourn*, *tower-pound*, and,

in its recent application, TORPEDO; TOP, sb.<sup>1</sup>, sense 9, and its derivatives, *top-castle*, *top-gallant*, *topmast*, *topsail*, are of interest in naval history. Change of form is notable in TORTOISE and TORNADO, in the latter accompanying a gradual change of sense. "The most important and longest verb is TOUCH which, though a French immigrant in the 13th century, superseding O. E. *hrinan*, has become the proper and indispensable word for the action, which it is hardly possible to express by any other word or phrase. With its verbal substantive of the same form, and their family, it here occupies 22 columns. The group of compounds in which it denotes the fact of taking fire, at a touch, well-known in *Toch-wood*, appears first in TOUCH-POWDER, where its origin is suggested". "Difficult or disputed etymologies are treated under *toot* and *tout*, *top*, sb.<sup>2</sup>, *topsy-turvy*, *tor*, *tornado*, *tortoise*, *toss*, *toucan*, *touch*, *tow*, *towage*, *township*, *toy*, *toze* vb.<sup>2</sup>, *track* vb.<sup>2</sup>, *trade*, *traffic*; see also *Tragalism* (the correct etymological treatment of which is due to Dr. Bradley)". See note on this word, with reference to Smart, 1849, where the etymology given by Smart is characterized as an "absurd guess". See, too, *Tom-cat*. In 1760 was published an anonymous work, "The Life and Adventures of a Cat", to which I may add, "The Life of Tammie Chattie", by Tuckahoe, London, Ward, Lock, and Tyler, 1872, pp. 117, which, from the *nom de plume* of the author, must have been written by a Virginian, but this writer is ignorant of his real name. The article on TRACT will be useful in recalling, and explaining, under the title Tracts for the Times, known also as the Oxford Tracts, a forgotten controversy, "started by J. H. Newman" (the later well-known Cardinal Newman), which tracts were published at Oxford, 1833-41, "on the doctrines of which the Tractarian movement was based".

The Part for January 1, 1914, includes the words SORROW—SPEECH (Volume IX), and is edited by W. A. Craigie, M. A., LL. D. It contains 1249 main words, 258 special combinations, 741 *obvious combinations*, and 394 subordinate entries; in all 2642 words. Of the main words, 314 are marked † as obsolete, and 52 marked || as alien or not fully naturalized. Comparison as above gives:

	Johnson.	Cassell.	Century.	Funk.	Here.
Words recorded.....	203	824	998	992	2642
Words illustrated by quotations.	174	310	357	119	2251
Number of quotations .....	657	510	977	157	15,285

In the corresponding portion Richardson gives 586. This portion of S contains the remainder of the words beginning with So, and the first instalment of Sp. In the former group the prominent words are mainly of native origin; *souter* is from Latin. Other Teutonic words are few and unimportant,

except *sound*, partly of Scandinavian origin. A few common words are adoptions from older French, and some are of later introduction from French. Italian has contributed musical terms, *sotto voce* and *sovrano*, introduced by Milton. Greek is slightly represented, and there are a few Oriental words. Of words beginning with SP, the native element is large and important; a considerable number come from Dutch or Low German, and a few from Scandinavian as *spae*, *span-new*, and *sparth*. The Romanic element in SPA- is for the most part directly from French. In SPE many are based on the Latin root *spec-*, occupying in all about 50 columns. An interesting set is ultimately from Greek, *spathē*, together with *spade* sb.<sup>2</sup> and *spadille*; others from Greek are *spadix*, *Spartan*, *spasm*, *spasmodic*, and *spastic*. Words presenting various points of interest are *Spa*, *spagyric*, *Spanish*, *spank*, *spanking*, *sparrowgrass* [corruption of *sparagus*, due doubtless to vulgar pronunciation of *asparagus*], *sparse*, a., *spatch-cock*, *spate*, *spatter-dash*, *spayard*, *speaker*, *spec*. I miss *spatter-board* (U. S.), called also *splash-board* and *dash-board*, the last most frequent in U. S.; *speak*, O. E. *specan*, which became common for O. E. *sprecan* in the 11th century—the forms with *r* apparently not surviving in actual use beyond the middle of the 12th century—fills 12 columns, and with derivatives 17 columns. *Specie*, in the sense of coin, coined money is not traced back beyond 1671. *Species* fills four columns, *specimen*, not two, and *spectacle*, four. As “a device for assisting defective eyesight”, this word was originally singular, as in the example from Hoccleve, 1415. *Spectrum*, in the sense of the solar spectrum, dates back to Sir Isaac Newton, 1671. Under *speculation* we have a note to the effect that “The English, as in later Latin and the Romance languages, the literal senses have been less usual than the transferred, and the earliest examples occur in the latter group”, with the familiar example from Macbeth III, iv, 95. “In the sense of buying or selling stocks, etc., the earliest example given is from H. Walpole, 1774, but the practice must be older than that. *Speculum*, in the sense of a mirror, dates back to Sir Thomas Browne, 1646, and as part of a telescope, we have an example from Sir Isaac Newton, 1704. The word *speech* closes this Part, and “as in the verb, the forms with *spr-* did not survive beyond the 12th century”. It would be interesting,—if it were possible,—to trace the cause of dropping the *r*, but I suppose we have to fall back on the usual resource of philologists, ease of utterance, it being somewhat easier to say *speech* than *spreech*, though the *r* is retained in German.

The last Part received, that for July 1, 1914, contains the words *Traik*—*Trinity*, still a part of Volume X. It is a

double section and contains 2350 main words, 524 combinations explained under these, and 354 subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., amounting to 3228. The *obvious combinations* number 708 more, raising the total to 3936. Of the 2350 main words, 1815 (77.24%) are current English, native or naturalized, 439 (18.68%) are marked † as obsolete, and 96 (4.08%) are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized. Comparison with Dr. Johnson's, and some more recent Dictionaries shows the following figures:

	Johnson.	Cassell.	Century.	Funk.	Here.
Words recorded.....	302	1710	2010	1765	3936
Words illustrated by quotations.	270	631	713	185	3240
No. of illustrative quotations ..	831	989	1687	240	14,405

Number of quotations in corresponding portion of Richardson, 989. The chief feature is the small number of words originally English. *Tr-* is not a favorite initial in Teutonic. The Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries show between *Trai-* and *Trin-* only 15 or 16 simple native words. "Greek derivatives appear in groups of technical words. There are a few musical terms from Italian, including *trill* sb.<sup>2</sup> But nine-tenths of the words here treated are from Old French or later French, most of these ultimately from Latin. *Trinity* is a simple borrowing of *trinité*. The Latin prefix *Trans-* appears in words from French, and also in many directly from Latin, occupying one-fifth of this section. The preliminary article contains six columns of technical words of less common use. Many words in this section are of uncertain etymology; several of these known to be from Old French have not yet been certainly traced further. Many of the etymological difficulties of English are really difficulties of French etymology which French scholars have not yet solved". Several articles of historical interest are specified. I would note specially the one on *Trebuchet*, where it is defined "a trap or pen to catch small birds or beasts", and is marked "*Obs. rare* (so in Fr. from 14th c.)", with examples from 1362, Langland, and from 1440, *Prompt. Parv.* The kind boys used about 1850 was a double cage, the lower one containing a live bird, and the upper one being baited for the wild bird; it was used to catch mocking-birds, so it was not *obsolete* as late as 1850 to *my certain knowledge*.

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